

SHIPPING IN HONGKONG.

ALBANY, British steamer, 366, F. D. Goddard,
18th Dec.—Kudat 20th Dec., and Sandakan
21st; General.—D. Lapraik & Co.
CITY OF PEKING, American, str., 5,079; Berry,
21st Dec.—San Francisco 22nd Nov., and
Yokohama 12th Dec. Mails and General.

DANUBE, British steamer, 561, J. Newton, 22nd November.—**Bangkok** 17th November, **Rice** and General.—**Yuen Fat Hong**.
EMUY, Spanish steamer, 410, Rementeria 30th June.—**Manila** 27th June, **General**—**Remedios & Co.**—**Kowloon Dock**.

HAINAN, British steamer, 281, J. Woone, 28th
Nov.,—Hoihow 26th November, General.—
Aflong & Co.
HESPERIA, German steamer, 1,136, F. Wagner,
20th December,—Hamburg 1st Nov. and
Singapore 12th Dec., General.—Siemssen
& Co.

KAISAR-I-HIND; British steamer, 2,440, British
E. G. Stead, 22nd Dec.—Shanghai 20th
Dec., Mails and General.—P. & O. S. N. Co.
REDDAR; British steamer, 993, Geary, 10th Dec.
—Singapore 9th December, General.—Ghee
Cheong Hong.

PEKING, British steamer, 954, Heuermann, 18th Dec., Canton, 17th Dec., General.—Siemens & Co.

PILOT FISH, Spanish steamer, Bernardo Vidal, 27th Nov.,—Manila, 24th November, Ballou & Co.—last.—Remedios & Co.—Cosmopolita.

Dock.

ROMEO, Spanish steamer, 270, Reynante, 21st
Dec.,—Manila 17th Dec., General—Mel-
chers & Co.

SALTEE, French steamer, 323, V. Aranguren, 15th
12th Dec.,—Haiphong 10th December, Rice
A. K. Marty

SELEMBRIA, British steamer, 1,092, Fowler, 16th
November, Amoy 15th November, General—
Russell & Co.

YAKAGUCHI MARU, Japanese steamer, 140, A. S. Roe, 11th Dec.
Nye, 16th December.—Kobe 19th Dec.
and Nagasaki 11th, General.—Mitsui Bishi
Mi, S. S. Co.
TROMP, Dutch steamer, 137, A. S. Roe, 11th Dec.
October.—Celebes 27th September, Victoria
Foundry.

SAILING VESSELS.
ALICE MARY, British bark, 361, J. Davis, 25th
Nov.—Newchwang, 15th Nov., Beans—
Russell & Co.
ANNA, German bark, 447, W. Jessen, 30th Nov.
Newchwang, 22nd Nov., Beans.—Wicks
& Co.
ANNA BERTHA, German bark, 480, Krause, 31st

Dec., Newchwang and Dec., Beana-
Siemssen Co.
ANNETTIN, Italian bark, 475, F. Repetto, 4th
Dec., Singapore—13th October, Wood-
D. Musso & Co.
ANTIOCH, American bark, 956, J. D. Wyman

• 25th Nov.,—Newcastle, N.S.W., and Oct.
Coals.—Order,
ASTERIA, British brig, 211, Samuel Cox, 186
September,—Normanton (North Queens-
land) 18th Sept., Ballast.—Captain.
BROODRE, British bark, 66t, A. E. Kilduff

and Dec.—Newcastle, N.S.W., 12th Oct.
 Coal.—Russell & Co.
 CHANNEL QUEEN, Brit. bark, 609, Le Lacheur
 13th Dec.—Singapore 6th Nov, Timber.—
 Ed. Schellhays & Co.

rich, 21st December.—Chefoo 13th Dec.
General.—Chinese.
COLOMA, American bark, 832, C. M. Noye,
20th Dec.—Portland, Oregon, 22nd Oc.
Lumber and Spars.—Melchers & Co.
C. B. CARYER, American bark, 1,100, Car-

Dow, 8th Dec.—Yokohama 20th Nov.
Petroleum Oil.—Thomas Rowe and Smith Oil
ELIZABETH, German bark, 1,170, D. Brauer
 30th Nov.—Cardiff 1st July. Coals.—Mc
 chers & Co.
GESINE BRONS, German bark, 400, Laarman
 14th November.—Swatow 10th Nov. B

last.—Wieler & Co.
HAYDN BROWN, American bark, 825, C.
Hevenor, 15th Oct.—Newcastle, N.S.W.
1st August, Coals.—Russell & Co.
HECHT, German 3-m. schooner, 358, Ploetz, 18
Dec.—Chefoo 9th Dec. Beans.—Siemse
& Co.
HELENA, British bark, 556, C. Hansen, 25

Nov., Newchwang 13th November, Beans.
—Siemssen & Co.
HIERONYMUS, German bark, 425, Inland,
Dec., Amoy 26th Nov., Beans.—Captain
JACOBINE, German bark, 417, C. H. Christian-
sen, 23rd Nov., Newchwang 14th Nov.,
Beans.—Ed. Schellhaus & Co.
J. A. BORLAND, American bark, 635, Y.
Kent, 8th September, Newcastle 6th Oct.
Coal.—Arnhold, Karben & Co.

MATHIE, German bark, 285, H. Island, 27th Nov. 1891.
 — Nowchwang, 16th November, Beane & Co.
 Wieler & Co.
 MATHILDE, German bark, 355, Tonnings-
 23rd Nov. — Nowchwang, 14th Nov. Beane
 — Ed. Schellhaas & Co.
 MOUNT LEBANON, British bark, 330, Chas.
 Nelson, 12th Oct. — Whampoa, 11th Oct.
 — Rozario & Co. — Repairing at Chang-
 11th Oct.

NEILL & M. SLADE, American Marketing, 5
Gould, 20th Nov.—Newcastle, N.S.W.,
October, Coal.—Russell & Co.
Nellie May, American bark, 66, Austin
Nov.—Newcastle 1st October, Coal.—A
hold, Karberg & Co.
N. GIBSON, Amer. bark, 704, F. C. Bailey
November.—Newcastle, N.S.W., 6th Se
Coal.—Borneo Co., Limited.

ONEIDA, American ship, 1,150, Carver, 3
October, Newcastle, N.S.W., 18th August
Coal—Russell & Co.—Kowloon Dock
OMEGA, British bark, 480, James Morrison, 2
November, Canton, 28th Nov, November
—Ed. Schellings & Co.
OSAKA, British bark, 527, Lowe, 2nd Nov
London 31st July, General—Gibbs Living-
ston & Co.
RACHEL, British bark, 283, D. Affler, 1

Nov.—Newchwang, and Amoy 25th Nov.
Beasie—Chinese.
RODRICK HAY, British, bark, 293, N. 25th Nov.—Newchwang 15th Nov.
Amoy 28th Beasie—Captain.
SACRED, American ship, 1,380, Small, 4th Nov.—Cardiff 6th June. Coal—O & O. S. S.
SARAH, American bark, 628, A. J. Downe, 1890.
Do.—Newcastle, N.S.W., 3rd Oct.
Do.—A. J. Downe.

SIBIRIAN, German bark, 367, H. Johannsen,
Dec. —, Newchang street, Noy. Beans.
Schellhaas & Co.
SPARTAN, American schooner, 5, Ch. Vinc
26th July. — from Chungchow. — W. H. R.
ST. IRENE, French bark, 380, T. Durand,
Dec. —, Whampoa. 15th December, Gene
— Carlowitz & Co.

land, 8th June.—Newcastle, N. E. W. & Co.
April, Coal.—Adams, Hall & Co.
Windwood, American bark, 1000, Chas.
Sawyer and Sons, Newcastle, 15th &
Coal.—M. B. M. & S. Co. (London).
ZOUAVE, American ship, 1100, Robert C. Lo
rd August.—Cardiff, 4th April. Coal
& O. S. N. Co.—Comopolitan Dock



Intimations.

VICTORIA HOTEL, PRAYA CENTRAL, HONGKONG.

PROPRIETORS, DORABEE & HING-KEE, LATE LESSEES OF THE HONGKONG HOTEL.

THIS FIRST CLASS HOTEL situated on the PRAYA CENTRAL in the centre of the principal business localities, commands a magnificent view of the Harbour and Surrounding Scenery. From its detached position, perfect ventilation has been secured, and the whole of the Rooms being COMMODIOUS and FURNISHED with every requisite and comfort, afford most desirable accommodation.

The BAR, BILLIARD ROOM, and DINING ROOMS, are fitted up in a Superior manner, and are all under European Supervision and Management.

The TABLE D'HOTE is supplied with every delicacy of the Season, and most satisfactory attendance. WINES and LIQUORS of the Best Qualities and Brands only are supplied.

Arrangements for BALLS, BANQUETS, DINNERS and PICNICS, made on the most reasonable terms. The long and almost exclusive experience of the Proprietors, and the excellent reputation they have gained, are a sufficient guarantee that satisfaction will be given in this branch.

With every facility for making suitable arrangements at Reasonable Prices, either for permanent or weekly BOARDERS, the Proprietors confidently appeal to the community of Hongkong for a continuance of the generous patronage bestowed on them during the past eleven years.

VICTORIA HOTEL, 22, Praya Central, Hongkong, Hongkong, 20th November, 1883. [668]

ROYAL YORK HOTEL, OLD STEYNE, BRIGHTON, ENGLAND.

THE above HOTEL is Centrally situated, with Suitable Rooms and ample accommodation for travellers, especially those coming from Eastern Climates. FAMILIES and GENTLEMEN will find every comfort they can wish for at the above establishment.

A. HOADLY, Proprietor. [503]

"CLARIDGE'S HOTEL," BROOK STREET, LONDON, W.

THE above is a Commodious and Suitable HOTEL for FAMILIES and GENTLEMEN going home from the Far East. It is under the direct able Management of Mr. and Mrs. GEORGE PRAGNELL who spare no pains in providing their visitors with every possible comfort.

MRS. P. SMITH'S PRIVATE Tiffin Rooms, Nos. 8 and 9, BEACONSFIELD ARCADE.

ARRANGEMENTS for BOARD and LODGING can be made by applying on the Premises.

Hongkong, 6th December, 1883. [910]

A CARD.

PRIVATE BOARD and LODGING can be obtained for SINGLE GENTLEMEN or MARRIED COUPLES AT

No. 6, QUEEN'S ROAD EAST, Next Door to the Temperance Hall. Terms Moderate.

Hongkong, 10th July, 1883. [552]

NOTICE.

A SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the MEMBERS of the HONGKONG GENERAL CHAMBER of COMMERCE will be held at the CITY HALL, on WEDNESDAY, the 2nd January, 1884, at 11 in the FORENOON, to nominate a Member for election to the Legislative Council.

By Order, E. GEORGE, Secretary. Hongkong, 22nd December, 1883. [949]

THE CHINESE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS of this Company will be CLOSED from the 24th to the 31st instant, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors, J. BRADLEE SMITH, Secretary. Hongkong, 19th December, 1883. [946]

HONGKONG & CHINA GAS COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS of this Company will be CLOSED from the 23rd instant until the 8th proximo, both days inclusive.

HENRY R. H. MARTIN, Manager. Hongkong, 18th December, 1883. [943]

YACHT RACE.

A RACE for ALL YACHTS under 10 Tons, to be Handicapped by Mr. H. J. H. TRIPP, will be sailed on SATURDAY NEXT, the 29th instant, starting from off the GOVERNMENT COAST, KOWLOON, at TWO P.M.

PRIZE, A HANDSOME CUP, presented by Mr. TRIPP, who will receive entries up to the EVENING of FRIDAY, the 28th instant.

Hongkong, 24th December, 1883. [933]

CANTON DISTRICT.

LOCAL NOTICE TO MARINERS No. 10.

SUNKEN ROCK IN SHAMIAN ANCHORAGE.

NOTICE is hereby given that a Small SUNKEN ROCK, with 7 1/2 feet on it at Low Water Springs, has been found to exist in the above Anchorage about 250 yards from the FA-TI Shore, at some distance, below the Joss house.

This Rock will be temporarily marked within a few days by a Buoy painted in Black and Red Checkers. From Sunset to Sunrise, a red light will be shown from a sloop.

C. H. PALMER, Harbour Master. Approved: F. E. WOODRUFF, Commissioner of Customs. CUSTOM HOUSE, Canton, December 21st, 1883. [955]

INTIMATION.

SIGNOR ANTONIO CATTANEO, of the CONSERVATOIRE DE MUSIQUE and late of the ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA COMPANY, has the honor to inform the community that he has arranged to remain in Hongkong, and will give lessons in Music, Singing, and the Piano-forte.

CHARGES STRICTLY MODERATE. Address—Messrs. KELLY & WALSH, Queen's Road, Hongkong, 1st March, 1884. [168]

Insurances.

THE STRAITS INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE Undersigned having been appointed AGENTS of the above Company are prepared to grant Policies on MARINE RISKS to all parts of the world at CURRENT RATES.

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co., Hongkong, 3rd November, 1883. [827]

NOTICE.

THE MAN ON INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

(CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED.....\$1,000,000.)

The above Company is prepared to accept MARINE RISKS at CURRENT RATES on GOODS, &c. Policies granted to all Parts of the world payable at any of its Agencies.

WOO LIN YUEN, Secretary. HEAD OFFICE, No. 2, QUEEN'S ROAD WEST, Hongkong, 1st February, 1882. [106]

YANG TSE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION.

CAPITAL (Fully Paid-up).....Tls. 420,000.00

PERMANENT RESERVE.....Tls. 230,000.00

SPECIAL RESERVE FUND.....Tls. 318,235.56

TOTAL CAPITAL and ACCUMULATIONS, 31st March, 1883.....Tls. 968,235.56

DIRECTORS, F. D. HITCH, Esq., Chairman. C. LUCAS, Esq. W. MEYERLING, Esq. A. J. M. INVERARITY, Esq. G. H. WHEELER, Esq.

HEAD OFFICE—SHANGHAI. Messrs. RUSSELL & Co., Secretaries.

LONDON BRANCH. Messrs. BARRING BROTHERS & Co., Bankers.

RICHARD BLACKWELL, Esq., Agent, 68 and 69, Cornhill, E.C.

POLICIES granted on MARINE RISKS to all parts of the World.

Subject to a charge of 12 per cent. for Interest on Shareholders' Capital, all the PROFITS of the UNDERWRITING BUSINESS are annually distributed among all Contributors of Business (whether Shareholders or not) in proportion to the premia paid by them.

RUSSELL & Co., Agents. Hongkong, 25th May, 1883. [83]

GENERAL NOTICE.

THE ON TAI INSURANCE COMPANY, (LIMITED).

CAPITAL TAELS 600,000, EQUAL \$833,333.33. RESERVE FUND.....\$70,858.27.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS, LEE SING, Esq., LEE YAT LAU, Esq., LO YZOK MOON, Esq., CHU CHAI NUNG, Esq.

MANAGER—HO AMEL.

MARINE RISKS on GOODS, &c., taken at CURRENT RATES to all parts of the world.

HEAD OFFICE, 8 & 9, PRAYA WEST, Hongkong, 1st September, 1883. [570]

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

A SECOND and FINAL BONUS of Five per cent. on Contributions and a DIVIDEND of EIGHTEEN DOLLARS and TWENTY-NINE CENTS per SHARE for the year 1883, will be Payable on MONDAY, the 22nd instant.

Warrants may be had on application at the Office of the Society on and after that date.

By Order of the Board, DOUGLAS JONES, Acting Secretary. Hongkong, 22nd October, 1883. [794]

Notices of Firms.

GREAT NORTHERN TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

FROM To-day's Date I have taken over the MANAGEMENT of this Company's Station at Hongkong.

IWAN BERNER, Superintendent. Hongkong, 19th December, 1883. [944]

NOTICE.

I HAVE this day established myself in this Colony as a SHARE and GENERAL BROKER.

S. A. JOSEPH. Hongkong, 12th December, 1883. [924]

NOTICE.

I HAVE this day commenced Business at the Port of KIUNGCHOW as MERCHANT and COMMISSION AGENT.

R. E. BRUCE. KIUNGCHOW, 20th November, 1883. [903]

To be Let.

TWO ROOMS at No. 14, YEE WO STREET, East Point. For Particulars, enquire on the Premises.

Hongkong, 7th December, 1883. [914]

TO LET.

THE PREMISES now occupied by us, No. 11, Queen's Road Central.

For further Particulars, apply to Messrs. RUSSELL & Co. Hongkong, 1st August, 1883. [607]

TO LET.

"BISNEE VILLA" Pokfulam, Furnished. No. 25, PRAYA CENTRAL.

Apply to DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co. Hongkong, 17th December, 1883. [7]

For Sale.

CHRISTMAS, 1883.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. have received, and have now on view, A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

CHRISTMAS DELICACIES, ARTICLES SUITABLE FOR PRESENTS, AND FANCY GOODS.

Comprising—

REAL TURTLE SOUP. SALMON CUTLETS. KIPPERED SALMON. HERRINGS A LA SARDINES. SARDINES AU CITRON. HERRINGS IN WHITE WINE. MACKEREL IN WHITE WINE. FRENCH TRUFFLES. ASSORTED ENGLISH PATTIES. PATE DE FOIE GRAS. TRUFFLED CHICKENS IN JELLY. FRENCH TINNED LARKS. ASSORTED FRENCH PATES. ASPARAGUS. PETITS POIS. CHAMPIGNONS. PUDDING & SULTANA RAISINS. PEEF FOR MINCEMEAT. CHRISTMAS HAMS. CHRISTMAS CAKES. PLUM PUDDINGS. RUFF STILTONS. FORT DU SALUT. CHEESE. GORGONZOLA CHEESE. DOUBLE GLOSTER CHEESE. FRENCH PLUMS. FRUITS IN NOUVEAU and BRANDY. CRYSTALLIZED FRUITS. ELVA'S PLUMS. MUSCATEL RAISINS. BARCELONA & BRAZIL NUTS. BEST FRENCH CONFECTIONERY. BONBONS & DRAJES. BONBONNIERS FOR XMAS TREES. FRENCH CHOCOLATES. NEWEST COSAQUES & CRACKERS. FRENCH & ENGLISH TOYS. MECHANICAL TOYS. ELECTRIC TOYS. FRENCH & ENGLISH DOLLS. OUT-DOOR GAMES. XMAS & NEW YEAR CARDS. JEWEL CASES. FANCY PIPES & CIGAR TUBES. FITTED TRAVELLING BAGS. WORK BAGS & BASKETS. PERFUME CASES. NEW EMBOSSED STATUARY. AFTERNOON TEA SERVICES. TETE-A-TETE SETS. CHINA FIGURES & VASES. DUPLEX LAMPS IN NEWEST DESIGNS. CHILDREN'S ANNUALS. PRESENTATION BOOKS. CABINET & SCRAP ALBUMS. MENU & GUEST CARDS. OSLER'S ARTISTIC CHINA & GLASS. WARE. FLOWER BRACKETS & BASKETS. PRETTY TEA & COFFEE SETS. FLOWER STANDS. TABLE DECORATIONS, LATEST DESIGNS & SHADES. A HANDSOME DRAWING ROOM FOUNTAIN. NEW ELECTRO-PLATED WARE. OFFICE & TEA SERVICES. SALAD BOWLS & HELPERS. EPERGNE. FLOWER & FRUIT STANDS. NEW CENTRE PIECES. DESSERT SETS. WAXWORKER'S ROYAL CHARTER CHAMPAGNE. DEUTZ & GELDERMANN'S GOLD LACK CHAMPAGNE. LEMOINE'S VIN BRUT CHAMPAGNE. SPARKLING MOSELE. DRY SHERRIES. CHOICE BORDEAUX WINES. AFTER-DINNER PORT. BURGUNDIES. RICE. LIQUEUR BRANDIES & WHISKIES. LIQUEURS. &c. &c. &c.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. Hongkong, 3rd December, 1883. [902]

CHRISTMAS, 1883.

As the above Festival is approaching, the Undersigned begs to inform the Community of Hongkong that he is PREPARED to SUPPLY CHRISTMAS CAKES of the Best Quality, weighing from 1lb. to 10lbs. READY ON HAND, or made to order, any weight.

Also, MINCE PIES, Assorted TARTS, CAKES, FRENCH BISCUITS, and RUSKS.

D. NOWROJEE, Bank Buildings. Hongkong, 24th December, 1883. [936]

NOTICE.

KOCH & Co. Nos. 15 & 17, POTTINGER STREET. THE LATEST NOVELTY OUT.

AUTOMATIC WATER FOUNTAINS. COME AND SEE AND SATISFY YOURSELVES.

THE latest invention of the age, suitable for Parlors, Drawing Rooms or Conservatories. No Small or Large No. Dangle. These WATER FOUNTAINS are the result of a long series of scientific experiments, only just arrived at the scene of perfection. The motor power consists of a miniature engine propelled by hot air generated by a spirit lamp. The force of the engine is sufficient to raise a jet of water several feet in the air, being regulated, as far as ten feet by the raising or lowering of the flame of the lamp. It takes but a few minutes to set the machine in motion. No special attention required, save to trim the lamp, once in 24 hours. The Fountain is of elegant design and arranged for the reception of aquatic plants, or an aquarium, to suit the pleasure of the possessor, and is made as strong and durable as iron, glass, and wood can make them. Will last a lifetime and cannot get out of order. Call and Satisfy Yourself.

KOCH & Co. Nos. 15 & 17, Pottinger Street. Hongkong, 11th December, 1883. [923]

NOW READY AND FOR SALE.

PRICE Y. FRASER SMITH.

COPIES, PRICE TWENTY CENTS, may be obtained at Messrs. KELLY & WALSH, W. BARNES and THE NOVELTY STORE, also at the Office of "THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH."

Hongkong, 7th December, 1883. [7]

For Sale.

FOR SALE.

G. H. MUMM & Co.'s CHAMPAGNE. QUARTS.....\$22 per Case. PINTS.....\$23 per Case.

Apply to MELCHERS & Co. Hongkong, 2nd March, 1882. [78]

FOR PRIVATE SALE.

THE well-known Business of BROWN JONES & Co. Undertakers, Including STOCK-IN-TRADE, &c.

Apply to GEO. STAINFIELD, No. 6, Queen's Road East, Hongkong, 18th December, 1883. [942]

FOR SALE.

GOOD BORDEAUX CLARET in Cases of 1 doz. Quarts at.....\$3.50.

WOLFE SCHEDAM-SCHNAPPS in Cases of 12 Bottles at.....\$6.00.

Some PRIME HOLLAND Jenever in Stone Bottles, and some POMERANZ Bitters.

Double Barreled Breech Loading GUNS, RIFLES, REVOLVERS, CARTRIDGES and SHOT, &c., &c., &c.

Very Fresh ITALIAN CONDENSED MILK in Cases of 4 Dozens, at \$6.50 per Case.

J. F. SCHEFFER, 21 and 23, Pottinger Street. Hongkong, 16th November, 1883. [862]

J. AND R. TENNENT'S ALE AND PORTER.

DAVID CORSAIR & SONS' MERCHANT NAVY NAVY BOILED LONG FLAX CROWN ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co. Hongkong, 15th June, 1881. [466]

WILLIAM DOLAN, SAIL-MAKER & SHIP-CHANDLER, 22, PRAYA CENTRAL.

COTTON DUCKS, HEMP CANVAS, MANILA ROPE, AMERICAN OAKUM, LIFE BUOYS, CORK JACKETS, &c., &c., &c.

Hongkong, 6th December, 1883. [909]

RODERICK DHU WHISKY.

A PURE Fine Flavoured Blend, Equal in Bouquet and Style to the FINEST FRENCH BRANDY.

SOLE AGENT FOR HONGKONG, C. L. THEVENIN, Hongkong Hotel Building. Hongkong, 19th October, 1883. [767]

C. L. THEVENIN, WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANT, HONGKONG HOTEL BUILDING, HAS FOR SALE.

A FINE ASSORTMENT of WHITE and RED BURGUNDIES, GRAND HERMITAGE, CHAMBERTIN, POMMARD, RICHEBOURG, CHABLIS, PINTS and QUARTS.

OLD PORT, SHERRY, WHISKEY, COGNAC, ASSORTED LIQUORS AND SYRUPS, PERFUMERY, &c., &c., &c.

Hongkong, 17th October, 1883. [780]

G. FALCONER & CO. WATCH AND CHRONOMETER MANUFACTURERS AND JEWELLERS.

NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS, CHARTS and BOOKS. No. 45, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL. [471]

HONGKONG TIMBER YARD, WANCHAI.

OREGON PINE SPARS AND LUMBER ALWAYS ON HAND. L. MALLORY, Proprietor. Hongkong, 24th June, 1881. [501]

CHS. J. GAUPP & CO. CHRONOMETER, WATCH, AND CLOCK-MAKERS, JEWELLERS, SILVER-SMITHS, AND OPTICIANS.

CHARTS and BOOKS. NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS. Sole Agents for Louis Audemars' Watches; awarded the highest Prizes at every Exhibition; and for Volgeländer and Sohn's CELEBRATED OPERA GLASSES, MARINE GLASSES, and SPYGLASSES. No. 38, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL. [478]

WILLIAM SCHMIDT & CO. GUNMAKERS & AMMUNITION DEALERS. BEACONSFIELD ARCADE.

Arms, Ammunitions, and Requisites of every description.

Arms Repaired, Cleaned, or Converted at moderate charges.

Sporting Guns and Ammunition always on hand.

D. K. GRIFFITH, MANUFACTURER OF THE LONDON AERATED WATERS. BEACONSFIELD ARCADE, (Opposite the City Hall).

Having Purchased the entire Machinery of the late Mr. E. CHASTA'S SODA WATER FACTORY, is now prepared to execute the largest orders for every description of Aerated Waters, with promptness and dispatch.

SUPERIOR QUALITY GUARANTEED. Consumers are invited to try these carefully Manufactured SPARKLING WATERS.

THREE DOZEN FOR ONE DOLLAR. All Orders and Communications should be addressed to The Factory, BEACONSFIELD ARCADE, Hongkong, 14th April, 1882. [279]

Amusements.

THEATRE ROYAL, CITY HALL, HONGKONG.

DAVIS & D'ANGELIS, LESSEES.

TO-MORROW EVENING, THE 26TH DECEMBER.

BOXING NIGHT.

THE LOFTUS TROUPE WILL PRODUCE THE AMUSING EXTRAVAGANZA ENTITLED BROWN AND THE BRAHMS.

OR I-KI-KO-KO. DRAMATIS PERSONE.

Tomidod the Tremendous—(King of an undiscovered Island in the Atlantic or Pacific or somewhere or nowhere.)

Gallipot—(A parrotized Englishman, court Physician extraordinary (very) who bolsters up his credit by a Pill-ho!

Keemo Kimo—(The Court-embalmer, Brown's former Partner.)

Capitain Pop—(Of the Naval Cavalry—Loved by the Princess and snubbed by the King.)

Ensign Pet.....Miss MYRA SYDDONS. DISTINGUISHED AMATEUR.

Lieut. Lardy Dardy.....Miss MYRA SYDDONS. DISTINGUISHED AMATEUR.

Major Haw Haw.....Miss MYRA SYDDONS. DISTINGUISHED AMATEUR.

The High Priest of Brahma.....Miss MYRA SYDDONS. DISTINGUISHED AMATEUR.

William Tell (Alone).....Miss MYRA SYDDONS. DISTINGUISHED AMATEUR.

Alone (1).....Miss MYRA SYDDONS. DISTINGUISHED AMATEUR.

Brown (An Aspiring Grocer—Wrecked!).....Miss MYRA SYDDONS. DISTINGUISHED AMATEUR.

Fatima (The Confidante of the Princess; A Sketch from Life).....Miss MYRA SYDDONS. DISTINGUISHED AMATEUR.

Skipthorpe (A pert young Miss who skips the cord to orchestrate the cords for the purpose of touching a cord in the Audience's (seats)).....Miss MYRA SYDDONS. DISTINGUISHED AMATEUR.

Princess—(Pretty Eyes) Miss VICTORIA LOFTUS. (Of the above Island) Guards, Soldiers, Rag Tag and Bob Tail, Blacks, Browns, and Oriental Picknicks.

SYNOPSIS OF SCENES AND INCIDENTS.

SCENE I.—Chamber in the King's Palace. A Dispute and a Narrow Escape of being "shown up" a Storm brewing within and without the Palace—Rage of the King—Golg boldest Daughter, the Patient replied.

SCENE II.—Sea Shore During a Storm. A Consultation—Pop declares his wrongs—the Wreck!—The Recognition!—A Struggle for Liberty! Keemo triumphant!

SCENE III.—The King's Front Garden. The Great Conspiracy—The Plot! the Princess and the Pill!—"My Daughter! Oh, my Daughter!—Lost! Lost! The Secret told at last!—Touching Appeal of Brown!—The Law of the Brahmins—Despair! Agony!!

SCENE IV.—Royal Monument in the Groves of Brahma. Romeo and Juliet (without Romeo)—Courage of the Princess!

THE PROCESSION! Heart-rending Address of the Victim—Too late!—Going! Going! a Substitute—Startling Denouement!—Farewell of Brown to the Brahmins.

To be followed by a pantomime absurdly entitled LOVE IN A TUB!!

OR THE ADVENTURES OF FOUR LOVERS!!

Box Plan at Messrs. KELLY & WALSH

3.—A statement of the number of votes given for each Candidate.—I have the honour to be, Sir, Your most obedient Servant.

W. H. MARSH,

Colonial Secretary.

The Senior Police-Magistrate, Hongkong.

COLONIAL SECRETARY TO CHAIRMAN OF CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

Colonial Secretary's Office, Hongkong, 20th December, 1883.

Sir,—You are already aware, that upon the Governor's recommendation, as approved by Her Majesty the Queen, certain changes will be made in the constitution of the Legislative Council and that for the future, one Unofficial Member of that body will, as a general rule, be appointed on the nomination of the Chamber of Commerce.

As it is the intention of His Excellency to summon the re-constituted Council to meet for the despatch of business, so soon as Her Majesty's Order giving formal effect to the reform already approved has been received, it is desirable that the nomination of a Member by the Chamber of Commerce should be made at an early period.

You are, therefore, as Chairman, requested to convene a meeting of the Chamber at an early date, and to invite the Members to make their choice in the manner prescribed by the regulations of the Chamber, and to return to me, for submission to His Excellency, the name of the Member nominated.

The return should be accompanied, for the Governor's information, by the following:

- (1.) A copy of the notice convening the meeting.
- (2.) A list of the Members present at the meeting.
- (3.) A list of the Candidates with the names of their proposers and seconders.
- (4.) A list of voters.
- (5.) A statement of the number of votes given for each Candidate.—I have the honour to be, Sir, Your most obedient Servant,

W. H. MARSH,

Colonial Secretary.

The Chairman of the Hongkong General Chamber of Commerce.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

The Legislative Council met for the despatch of business at 2.30 on the afternoon of the 18th inst. Present—His Excellency the Governor, Sir George F. Bowen; Hon. Sir Geo. Phillips, Chief Justice; Hon. W. H. Marsh, Colonial Secretary; Hon. E. L. O'Malley, Attorney-General; Hon. A. Lister, Acting Colonial Treasurer; Hon. P. Ryrie, F. B. Johnson, J. M. Price and Dr. Stewart, unofficial members. His Excellency entered the Council room leaning on Mr. Maguire, his private Secretary, and walking lame. The Chief Justice did not arrive until shortly after 3 o'clock.

Before commencing business, the newly appointed Justices of the Peace were sworn in by Mr. Stewart-Lockhart, Clerk of Councils. After the minutes of the last meeting of Council were read and confirmed, His Excellency the Governor opened the proceedings by the following remarks:—"Honorable gentlemen of the Legislative Council, as you are already aware, I had not contemplated meeting you again until the Colonial Legislature should have been re-constituted in the manner graciously sanctioned, on my recommendation, by Her Majesty the Queen. In consequence, however, of the arrival of H.M.'s Order in Council formally sanctioning the reform already granted having been accidentally delayed, I have summoned you for the consideration of certain votes of public money, and for the despatch of other business of a pressing character, as set forth in the order of the day."

Mr. Marsh then proposed that the following payments authorised in excess of the Estimates of 1883 be passed:—\$200 for watering streets; \$1,636.36, grant to Mr. Colquhoun towards cost of the exploration survey from British Burma to S.W. China, and from the north of Siam down the Menam valley to Bangkok; \$1,335.46 for furniture for Government House; \$1,700 for re-constitution of Wyndham Street sewer, in lieu of the votes approved by the Finance Committee on the 21st June 1883 for surface drains, &c., in Royal Mint and Pennington Streets; \$3,000, building grant to St. Joseph's College; \$605.58, for repainting certain missing ornaments; \$100 as a honorarium to the Secretary to the Commissioners appointed to enquire into the circumstances attending the alleged smuggling from Hongkong into China of opium and other goods; \$10, allowance to 4th clerk for a Chinese teacher from 1st to 30th November; \$433 for repairs to fire engines, hose, &c., and \$100 for miscellaneous services in connection with roads, streets, and bridges.

The votes were all duly passed by the Council, but Mr. F. B. Johnson drew attention to one, that of \$6,000, as a building grant to St. Joseph's College, sanctioned by the Secretary of State, and pointed out that all grants should be submitted for the consideration of the Legislative Council before being sent home for approval. It was not the practice for any honorable member to vote or speak against any proposal which had received the sanction of the Secretary of State, but unless they were there only to register the conclusions of the Secretary of State, all proposals involving the expenditure of public money should come before them first, when every member should be allowed to vote according to his conscience. He was not prepared to offer any objection to the original vote of \$6,000 for St. Joseph's College, but he did object to the grant of \$100, which he would read the following extracts:—"The expenditure upon education from public funds is considerable, but the whole ground is far from covered, and for this reason, if for no other, it is essential both to maintain the existing agencies (i.e. the Central School and the remainder of the government system) and also as far as possible to encourage voluntary effort." (He desired also that all grants proposed to be made in aid of the government schools may be submitted to the Secretary of State for approval before any promise is made. He thought it right to submit the application to the Secretary of State, who in reply, said he had no objection to grant \$100. On a subsequent report from Bishop Ramsdell, \$500 were

granted. He (Mr. Marsh) saw no objection to Mr. Johnson's proposal being adopted.

His Excellency the Governor said he entirely agreed with the hon. member (Mr. Johnson), and that regulations would be introduced under which all votes would be considered in the first instance by the reconstituted Legislative Council.

A remark by Dr. Stewart to the effect that he had no opportunity of finding out what the views of the Portuguese community might be regarding education, closed the discussion initiated by Mr. Johnson.

The Attorney General then introduced the bills for the naturalization of Lai Kong, A. Carvalho, Wong Shing, and H. J. Rodrigues, which were read a first time.

Mr. Johnson asked permission to introduce for first reading a bill for the construction of certain piers and wharves in the harbor of Victoria, and a bill to amend the Tramways Ordinance, which was granted, the bills being read a first time. The hon. member then said he gave notice to the Clerk of Council to ask leave to introduce an ordinance to enable Mr. C. P. Chater to construct piers and wharves in the harbor, but he saw no order in the book.

Some discussion hereupon arose between Mr. Johnson, the Chief Justice and the Attorney-General as to the regularity of the proceeding, the required 3 days' notice not having been given, and no notice having been published in the Government Gazette. Mr. Johnson stoutly contending that it was quite in order. The Governor to quorate matters, said he should summon another meeting next week, if that would suit Mr. Johnson. The honorable member persisted in declaring that he was not out of order in introducing the bill, simply to be read a first time, when the Attorney-General pointed out that the procedure was not in accordance with parliamentary rules. His Excellency said he thought the best way would be to appoint a Committee of the Council to revise the rules and assimilate them to parliamentary practice. It was arranged, after some discussion, to have another meeting on Friday week, after the Christmas holidays, when the bill for the piers and wharves to be constructed by Mr. Chater could be brought forward.

THE GOOD TEMPLARS AT THE TEMPERANCE HALL.

The first of a series of quarterly meetings under the auspices of the Order of Good Templars was held last evening (the 19th inst.), in the Temperance Hall. About one hundred members of the order and votaries of temperance principles sat down to a noble spread provided by Mr. Nelson Pugh, the popular manager of the Hall. After the good things had been attended to in downy open-your-shoulders Good Templar fashion, the programme for the evening was duly proceeded with.

The Chair was occupied, in the unavoidable absence of Bro. C. B. Bunker, by Bro. Sergeant Gleeson, who, after apologizing for Mr. Bunker's absence and his own inability to do justice to the position he occupied, remarked that it was expedient for the Good Templars to undertake an aggressive work. They had to contend with the numerous counter attractions to which temperance men are constantly exposed in this colony, and it was necessary under the circumstances, for the Good Templars and their colleagues in the cause of Temperance to use their utmost endeavours to counteract these attractions and adopt some means whereby the evils of drink might be stopped. For the promotion and wellbeing of the Order it was considered advisable to hold quarterly public meetings, of which this evening's gathering was the first. He hoped this first attempt on their part to provide amusement for a numerous class would lead to good results. To-night's meeting was an experimental attempt, and he would ask the audience to overlook whatever shortcomings there might be in their programme.

Brother Gleeson resumed his seat amidst great applause, and a most excellent programme of musical and dramatic selections was ably gone through by several of the members. Bro. W. Goulbourne kindly and most efficiently presiding at the piano. Bro. Charles Howard especially distinguished himself, and was loudly applauded. Taken as a whole the entertainment was a most successful one, and we can honestly congratulate the promoters for what they have already achieved in a good cause.

GRAND FAREWELL TEA MEETING, AND ENTERTAINMENT AT THE TEMPERANCE HALL.

We have rejoined in many lands in both of the torrid and temperate—the frigid we have reserved for the time in the distant future when we shall essay the sublime discovery which greater men than ourselves have perished in attempting, namely, the whereabouts of the mysterious North Pole—have visited many Temperance Halls, and been present at many of the entertainments given by those very useful institutions, but were a bound to confess that we have never witnessed a jollier Tea than that given at the Temperance Hall in Queen's Road last evening, the 13th inst. under the auspices of the Royal Naval Temperance Society. We use the term "jollier" of malice aforethought. It is a great mistake to suppose that jollity only pertains to festive "good Rhine wine," or Roderick's Champagne. There is, in our opinion, a superior kind of jollity, the jollity not born of poisonous alcoholic compounds, but the "pure," calmer jollity which has its source in rational social enjoyment and cheering Bohemian—the veritable "feast of reason and flow of soul." That jollity was realised to the fullest extent last evening by large numbers of our gallant "Tars" and sailors, and although we are not teetotalers ourselves, a prolonged residence in the Far East having rendered a "weed drop" essential, on purely medical grounds, of course, for "stomach's sake and our own infirmities," yet an effort made to control and restrict the demon of intemperance, which stalks through the land slaying its victims right and left, will always have our hearty approval and support. It is the salient of the hard-headed ones who can stow away a hogshead under their "vests" without showing it to any appreciable extent, to sneer at the weaklings whose upper-stories quickly get demoralized and lose equilibrium, they should bear in mind that the "immutable mean" is not possible to every one, and was even beyond the reach of the great Dr. Johnson himself. "Why don't you take a little wine?" said Boswell on one occasion to the Doctor. "Because I can't, sir," replied the moralist. "When I take wine I always take a good deal, and therefore I take none at all." A certain writer, whose name we forget, has said that there is a glory in the conquest which overcomes an evil passion, greater and brighter than the sword of Alexander and Caesar ever won, and a Temperance Hall and Temperance Society are established to aid men in achieving that conquest, they are deserving of all support and encouragement. So long as in-

temperance like a scorching wind sweeps over our native land, blasting it with poverty and crime, disease and death, it behooves every one of us to do what he or she can to stem the tide of evil. However, we did not sit down to write an essay on Temperance, so we cannot do so now.

The tea meeting last evening was of a two-fold character—a farewell to the men of the fleet going home in the *Orontes* on the 20th, and a reception to their successors, to encourage them to adopt temperance principles, and follow in the footsteps of those of their predecessors who were members of the Royal Naval Temperance Society. The room in the Hall appropriated to entertainments was very gallily got up for the occasion. The walls from top to bottom were draped throughout with flags of various nations, and from lines hung from pillar to pillar, longways and crossways, depended numerous small flags of various colors, used for signalling purposes. The principal staircase was also prettily draped with flags. Over the front of the stage hung a portrait of Miss Agnes Weston, "the seamen's friend," and the stage itself shared in the general adornment. Altogether, the room presented a very pretty, not to say gorgeous appearance, and reflected great credit on the taste of the blue-jackets who ornamented it.

The numerous tables with which the room was crowded, and which literally groined under the abundance of good things laid out for the enjoyment of our gallant defenders of both Straits, added much to the beauty of the scene. The tables were tastefully laid out, and on each plate there was a handsome Christmas card and a button-hole flower. The tea was generously provided by a number of lady residents who take great interest in the spiritual and moral welfare of the men of the army and navy, and too much praise cannot be accorded them for the exceedingly tasteful character of the whole of the arrangements. His Excellency Vice Admiral Wiles arrived to meet the half past six, and Lady Bowen and the Misses Bowen shortly afterwards, accompanied by Lieutenant Vyvyan, the Governor's aide-de-camp. As Lady Bowen entered the room, the assembly rose to their feet and sang the National Anthem. Tea was then proceeded with, and was served by the delicate hands of upwards of 20 ladies, the Misses Bowen, Lieutenant Vyvyan, some naval officers, and other gentlemen, also lending a hand in carrying round the fragrant beverage. Lady Bowen, accompanied by Admiral Wiles, went round the several tables, patting a little one here and there, and addressing some words to the men. Between 300 and 400 people sat down to tea, the blue-jackets and Buffs mustering strong. There were also members of the Marines, Royal Artillery and police present, and several military ladies with their children. The room was literally crowded, and additional tables had to be laid out in one of the adjoining rooms. Lady Bowen and party did not remain long. We overheard her ladyship tell a gentleman present that the Governor could not come as he had met with another accident on Tuesday. We hope it was not of a serious nature. Towards the conclusion of the Tea, Mr. James Francis, organizing agent of the Royal Naval Temperance Society, asked Admiral Wiles to say a few words to the men. His Excellency advanced to the top of the room and said:—

"Soldiers, sailors and marines, I am going to ask you to drink the health in a loving bowl of tea of Her Gracious Majesty the Queen, and in so doing, I take the opportunity of bidding the marines and sailors going home—good night, farewell. I wish them a pleasant passage and a happy meeting with their friends. I invite those who lately come out to support by example those who are going away. I consider this is an excellent institution. Drunkenness is the cause of nearly all the crime in the navy, and I dare say also in the army. The soldiers will be encouraged in temperance by the General and their officers. I only address the sailors and marines, and I am sure the members of the Temperance Society will increase considerably. I ask you to drink the health of the Queen, and give Her Majesty three cheers." The toast was duly drunk in sparkling Bohemian, 3 rounds of cheers being given for Her Majesty, and "one more" for the gallant Admiral, who though evidently not a Demosthenes or a Pope Hennessy in "the gift of the gab," is yet a practical, bluff, kind-hearted old sailor who knows what he's about.

The health of the President of the United States was next proposed by Sergeant Major Gleeson of the Buffs, and duly honored, three rounds of "hip hip hurrah" finishing up the toast. Mr. Haly, R.N., then proposed the health of His Excellency the Governor, the toast receiving like treatment.

The gallant Admiral then said he was going to propose another toast, in which he proposed the health of the East Kent men, and he didn't think the East Kents would be very far behind, and that was the health of the kind ladies who had given the entertainment that evening. The toast was drunk with all honors, the fair ones being cheered to the echo.

Mr. Chisham, R.N., next proposed the health of Miss Agnes Weston, and said that no words of his could make her dearer than the already existing love of the British sailor. She was quite proud of their having carried the Temperance banner to the North Pole, and he was able to fight the battles of their country better without than with alcohol, and they would, moreover, be better husbands, better sweethearts and better men. The toast was duly honored.

Mr. Wright, R.N., the Commodore's Secretary, said he was going to make one little break in the programme. He would ask them to drink the health of Mr. Francis himself. Many of them were not acquainted with some of those whose healths had been drunk, but they all knew Mr. Francis, and the him for the way in which he made the love of his countrymen to drink the health of the East Kent men. Let them hope that Mr. Francis would live long to fulfil his present position. The toast was duly drunk, and three hearty cheers given for the Society's indefatigable organizing agent.

The health of Major General Sargent, proposed by Mr. Haly, R.N., brought the toasts to a close. Three hearty cheers were given for the gallant veteran.

The room was then cleared to prepare for the entertainment, which was opened by an address by the chairman, the Rev. Mr. Harper, chaplain of the *Adriatic*. The room was again well-lit, and the new comers, earnestly besought to remember their position as missionaries to this country, influencing for good or evil those around them, according as they used their time. He pointed out the evil influences which surrounded them, and told them they had, at all events, one good place on the station where they would be taken care of and always find a home. He hoped and trusted that at the expiration of their commission they would be able to give a good account of how they had spent their time. He asked them to place their trust in God and then, come what might, they would be able to say they had had a happy commission. The reverend gentleman concluded by again welcoming them in the name of the Hongkong branch of the Society. The remainder of the programme consisted of songs, recitations, duets, glee and also a flute duet and a cornet solo by men of the Buffs. Several ladies and gentlemen residents took part in the entertainment, which was gone through in a very creditable manner. A farewell address by Mr. Wright

R.N., the Commodore's Secretary, formed an item in the programme. Mr. Wright concluded it by wishing the homeward-bound men, in the name of the local branch of the Society, a safe, speedy and pleasant voyage, and a happy reunion with their friends. Bishop Burdett, in a prepared address, in the course of which he said that it was natural for all, for the young especially, to enjoy life and it was right to do so. God delighted in the happiness of His creatures and seemed to have given them many things only to add to their happiness. We were placed here in the midst of this beautiful world, free to walk in the way that our hearts choose, and free too to think for ourselves. We were no man's slaves. We were God's free children in a glorious world. God wished us to enjoy our freedom and His many gifts. At the same time we had to do so as responsible beings. "Know thou that all these things God will bring thee into judgment." That was no threat. It did not mean that God was ever going to find fault and store up our faults, with no other thought than to punish us for enjoying His gifts. That would be to set a trap for us. God did no such thing; but He reminded us that we were responsible to Him for the use of all His good things. We were not animals. We were under law to God, as we were under law to man. It was no hardship to be a land where there were strict laws which we were obliged to keep. We counted it a blessing that we were responsible to God for the use of every good thing we had and which so many of us had in such abundance. Let us do this with a fearful thought it would be if we were not so accountable, if God were thrown out of our account. The Free and Easy would always show what denial of God would lead to when every man thought he could do as he pleased. But if we thought God into our life we were free to do as we liked and think as we liked, so long as we formed our plans and our opinions with reference to Him and His will as revealed in Jesus Christ, His Son. This was religion—no gloomy, ascetic thing—but freedom, manliness and the truest enjoyment. The Bishop then gave a few concluding words of advice on the words "Rejoice O young man in thy youth and let thy heart cheer thee in the days of thy youth; and walk in the ways of thy heart and in the sight of thine eyes; but know thou that for all these things God will bring thee into judgment." He said it was a very much misunderstood. People often thought of it as condemning every thing like enjoyment in life, as if God gave us a beautiful world and then held a tremendous threat over us if we were happy in it. But God was no such tyrant. He gave us powers of mind and body fitted to enjoy it.

TERRIBLE TRAGEDY IN QUEEN'S ROAD.

Queen's Road West, within a short distance of its junction with Gap Street, and some three or four hundred yards eastward of the Civil Hospital, was the scene on Thursday evening, the 20th inst., of a very shocking occurrence, by which one unfortunate Chinaman met with a horrible death. The house No. 72, where the terrible affair occurred, has its first and second floors occupied by Chinese, the third floor being empty. On this floor a number of Chinese, computed at from fifty to a hundred, were collected on the evening in question for the purpose of gambling. Between three and four o'clock police sergeant Butlin, accompanied by another constable and Inspector Clerkew of the Nuisance Department, knowing, as he said, the house to be used as a gambling den by coolies, made a descent on the place with the view of arresting the gamblers. He sent the constable up the front stairs, while he and Mr. Clerkew went round to the back and ascended to the third floor of No. 72, the next house eastward, the verandahs being separated from each other by a low wall, upon which the people of No. 72 had a wooden structure raised for more effectual privacy. According to his evidence at the Police Court yesterday morning, Sergeant Butlin, hearing a noise in No. 72, looked through the chinks in the wooden verandah partition, and saw a number of men moving about, whereupon he pulled the partition down, and, climbing over the wall, got into the front verandah (3rd floor) of No. 72, where he found a lot of men, some trying to escape by getting round the partition between the verandahs of No. 72 and 74 others by the staircase, while some endeavored to get through the window of the cookhouse at the back. Twelve of the gamblers were arrested, and a lot of gambling paraphernalia was found in the room, as well as a fighting iron, and four ladders for use, in case of emergency, in getting on to the roofs. At least, this was the purpose, the sergeant said they were intended for. Butlin stated that he looked over the verandah of No. 72 and saw two Chinese lying in the street below, apparently dead. He went down and found they were dead; another man was lying on the ground, and it may be that the man actually did take to the Civil Hospital. So far the sergeant's evidence, which we will now supplement by what we have been able to glean ourselves, having visited the scene of the occurrence, examined the verandah of the house from which the men fell, and made all due enquiries into the terrible business. We should state that two of the men were killed instantly, and the third only lived about half an hour after falling, and never recovered consciousness. Indeed, it would have been a miracle if he had, considering the terrible height from which he fell, and the fact that he was lying on his back, and that he was taken to the Civil Hospital.

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THE HONOURABLE FRANCIS BULKLEY JOHNSON, a member of the Legislative Council, and President of the Chamber of Commerce, has been arrested in trying to distinguish himself in a vain endeavour to force public opinion by the mere weight of his mighty name and assumed gigantic influence in the colony. Mr. JOHNSON has again courted the fierce blaze of public notoriety—and for what? It would appear to a disinterested observer that the honourable gentleman, utterly oblivious of the respect his public position owes to the administration of the law, is desirous of posing before the community of Hongkong and the world at large as one of those wise and good men, benefactors and protectors of injured innocents, who do nothing for appearance, but everything for the sake of having acted well. And we leave our readers to judge for themselves from the subjoined statement of facts whether or not the success anticipated has been achieved in the worthy gentleman's latest attempt at professional and trumpet-tongued philanthropy. We might fairly use a very much harsher and uglier term than "philanthropy" and be under no apprehensions of retaliation in the shape of a criminal prosecution or an action at law for alleged libel; but it would serve no useful end to indulge in strong language, however justified we might be in so doing. Had we been allowed to follow the bent of our own personal inclinations, we should have acted in strict accordance with Washington's famous maxim, that to persevere in one's duty and to be silent is the best answer to calumny, but the urgent solicitations of numerous friends and supporters, gentlemen of character and position in the colony, and their representations that what might with advantage be treated with scornful contempt out in the great world, cannot be brushed aside with indifference like a troublesome wasp in a place like Hongkong, are unanswerable arguments, and so in self-defence, like Byron in "Love's Labour's Lost," once more step we forth to whip hypocrisy.

On the 25th of last month the Editor of this journal was arraigned at the Supreme Court on a charge of having written, printed and published a false, scandalous and defamatory libel of and concerning the Honourable JOHN MCNEIL PRIZE, Surveyor-General of Hongkong, such alleged libel being to the effect that the said Honourable JOHN MCNEIL PRIZE had been guilty of jobbery and corruption in his said office of Surveyor-General. The prosecution was conducted by Mr. JOE J. FRANCIS, barrister-at-law, leader of the Hongkong bar, and notwithstanding certain shortcomings for which perhaps it would be unfair to hold a person of his class altogether responsible, undoubtedly one of the cleverest lawyers that ever practised in the colony—who was

assisted by Messrs. BRERETON, WORTON and DIXON, one of our best known firms of local solicitors. Mr. PRIZE had everything his own way, including a special jury granted at his special request—the first time in 25 years that such a concession had been made, although frequently applied for in similar cases; he had the prestige of the Government at his back, and yet with all this, and although the Defendant had not the advantage of legal assistance, the gentlemen of the jury returned a verdict of "not guilty." In addressing the jury, Chief Justice Sir GEORGE PHILLIPS said:—"You will assuredly do your duty, gentlemen of the jury, and whatever your verdict, I am quite satisfied that neither the Prosecutor nor the Defendant will have any just cause to grumble." The verdict, an almost universally popular one, was for the Defendant, so he was scarcely likely to complain, and if the pregnant words of the Chief Justice meant anything, the Prosecutor had no just cause to grumble, and so far as we know, Mr. J. M. PRIZE accepted his fate with becoming dignity, without whimpering like a whipped child. But if the Honourable the Surveyor-General agreed with Sir GEORGE PHILLIPS that he had received that justice which the merits of his case deserved, there was at least one grumbler, one meddling body, who set his opinion high above that of the Chief Justice, the members of the Special Jury, and the public generally, and that body was the Honourable FRANCIS BULKLEY JOHNSON.

The day after the termination of the trial alluded to above, a movement was set on foot by Mr. BULKLEY JOHNSON with the avowed object of obtaining a sufficient amount by public and private subscriptions to defray the legal costs incurred by Mr. PRIZE in his unsuccessful prosecution. The Honourable the Surveyor-General may possibly be a fitting object for public charity, and if so, four common humanity, apart altogether from likes and dislikes and the question of right or wrong, would commend any truly philanthropic effort having for its aim the relief of a fellow creature, the victim of misfortune. But if this be the case, and on no other possible grounds is the *raison d'être* of this appealing round the hat comprehensible, we think we are fairly entitled to take exception, "not so much to the match as to the manner of the wooing." In the local papers of the 18th inst. appears the following letter, signed by the Honourable FRANCIS BULKLEY JOHNSON and 99 other residents in this colony:—

Hongkong, 1st December, 1883.

The Honourable J. M. PRIZE, Surveyor-General.

Sir,—We the undersigned residents in the Colony desire to express our sympathy with you in reference to certain articles recently published in the columns of a local newspaper and containing reflections upon you which, in our opinion, cannot be too strongly condemned.

While we do not regret that you, not only of our respect for your personal character, but also of our confidence in your identification of the Department of the Public Service over which you have, for so many years, presided with such admirable efficiency.

We welcome your appreciation of the position you took up with regard to the late question of Regina v. Robert FRASER SMITH, and of the manner in which you discharged the onerous public duty which we unanimously consider was thrown upon you by the public mind, and we are sure that you will permit us to express our warmest sympathy with you in the discharge of this duty, and we have the honour to be, Sir, your most obedient servants.

Now we have not the least intention of disputing a right that every man is entitled to, sufficient freedom of action to be as

least the master of his own opinions, and we are frank enough to candidly admit that amongst the one hundred signatures attached to the above exquisite specimen of JOHNSONIAN literature, there are some which may be taken as an honest expression of independent opinion on the questions at issue in the recent libel case. Such expressions of opinion are entitled to respect, however erroneous they may be in principle and baseless in foundation, but only as the independent beliefs of men of integrity whose positions and character place them beyond the breath of suspicion, and even then, the rights of justice must not be unfairly infringed upon.

As it has appeared in the local press, the above letter is about as gross an attempt at imposition on a too credulous public as could well be imagined. In the first place it is dated December 1st, and the natural inference is that the hundred signatures were attached on that day; secondly, it pretends to be a unanimous and spontaneous expression of public opinion on the subject of the late trial; and thirdly, it attempts to bolster up the ridiculous assumption that Mr. J. M. PRIZE in his private (we will not say contemptible and malicious) prosecution of the Editor of this journal was discharging an onerous public duty. Now for the facts. On December 1st the precious document quoted above was signed by the Honourable FRANCIS BULKLEY JOHNSON and Mr. W. H. ROBERTS, and on the same date the Committee of the Hongkong Club (to whom we are credibly informed) declined to allow it to be exhibited in the club-house. Instead of being a spontaneous expression of public sympathy for an injured Government official, it was a letter written, we believe, in Messrs. JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.'s office, and industriously hawked round the colony of Hongkong by complacent retainers of the so-called "princely house." Before the hundred signatures could be obtained, the colony was canvassed three separate times, and when independent men declined the pressing solicitations of the worthy laborers to sacrifice their principles and honest convictions at the shrine of toadyism, the scum of the town had to be resorted to. What onerous public service we would ask, did Mr. J. M. PRIZE perform in carrying out to the bitter end a prosecution which he, by his counsel, vehemently asserted in court was undertaken solely for the vindication of his personal character? What onerous public duty devolved on Mr. PRIZE's shoulders when he wrote to the Hongkong Government, denouncing the Editor of the *Telegraph* as a convicted criminal pursuing his abandoned career? Has Mr. FRANCIS BULKLEY JOHNSON, has any one of the ninety and nine other signatories of this address, the courage to reply?

A few words as to the *personnel* of the hundred signatures. The list certainly contains the names of several of our leading residents—men whose honor and good-faith are above suspicion—but it does not contain the amount of their contributions to the fund, nor does it indicate in any way the true reasons which induced these gentlemen to sign. That these reasons are not as set out in the address, we have received ample assurances from numbers of the signatories. There are no fewer than 17 clerks and retainers of the princely house of Messrs. JARDINE, MATHESON and Co. in the list, exclusive of about 20 brokers and others whose interests are bound up in following the lead of the all-powerful Mr. BULKLEY JOHNSON. The Directorate of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, is, of course, strongly represented, and the example of the popular Manager of that institution is, also of course, followed, even by two or three specimens of his rag-tag and bobtail junior clerks. We are surprised to observe the names of several gentlemen who were absent from the colony at the time of the trial, and consequently can know nothing, except by mere report, of the facts of the case. A man who knows only one side of a case, is acquainted with very little of that. The value to be placed upon the dozen Paragons who figure as sympathisers with Mr. PRIZE, can best be appraised from the facts that they were personally solicited for their signatures by a Parsee broker in the employ of JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., and that several of them have since admitted that they were quite ignorant of what they were signing. There is a lot more small fry evidently anxious for publicity, but their existence, like their influence, is of such trifling importance to anybody that it may be safely ignored. The German gentlemen who adhibited their signatures would have displayed better taste by remaining neutral in a matter which had no earthly concern for them, and we make that observation fully recognising their right to act as they think proper. It would also have been more creditable to the three or four public servants who have so far forgotten what they owe to the Government as to allow their names to appear in such a place, had they exercised a little more caution and discretion. But the height of indecency was surely reached when Mr. E. L. WOODIN, one of the jurymen at the trial, signed the address. Mr. JOE J. FRANCIS modestly contributes his mite to assist in paying his own bill, and after seeing his name, we have concluded that Mr. JOHNSON's letter only requires one more signature to make it complete—that of Mr. EDWARD ROSS.

It was our original intention to have analysed far more carefully than we have done, the hundred names obtained at such great trouble to console Mr. PRIZE in his dark hour, but the game is really not worth the candle. As at least fifty out of the hundred have taken the trouble to personally congratulate us on the result of the trial, the genuine character of this so-called public demonstration is largely discounted. Hundreds of gentlemen in the colony, in all sorts of positions, official and unofficial, civil, naval and military, from members of the Legislative Council downwards, were solicited to sign the address and sub-

scribe towards defraying Mr. PRIZE's legal expenses, and hundreds refused to do anything of the sort. It took all the influence of Mr. BULKLEY JOHNSON nearly three weeks to secure one hundred names to his subscription list, of whom more than half were vassals and retainers of the "princely house." Had a similar address been sent round for the Editor of the *Telegraph*, a thousand names would have been forthcoming in three days.

As the special jury returned a verdict in favor of the Defendant in PRIZE v. FRASER SMITH, they were, of course, in the eyes of Mr. BULKLEY JOHNSON and his fault-finding supporters, ignorant, bigotted, prejudiced, and everything else that is not nice. Had their verdict been the other way, no praise would have been enough for them. That kind of thing in political life is called ringing the changes; it is, unhappily, a plant of luxuriant growth in Hongkong. Nothing is easier than fault finding in all branches of life. A man requires no talent, no education, no brains and no character to set up in the grumbling business; but the career of a persistent grumbler is not a distinguished one. Many men in this world, in this colony, are esteemed by certain classes merely because they are not known. They mask their real dispositions with so much success as occasionally to gain respect and credit for qualities which they never possessed. This address and subscription to Mr. J. M. PRIZE illustrate these truths. But public men like Mr. BULKLEY JOHNSON should remember not only that there are two sides to every question, which should be judged without prejudice, but also that an injudicious advocate is frequently more hurtful to a friend's cause than a violent adversary. We cannot honestly think that what we come to be an ill-judged attempt to whitewash Mr. PRIZE at our expense will in any way improve that person's position with the public, but quite the contrary. Time will show.

So far as we are personally concerned, fortified by a self-approving conscience we can justly feel proud of having done our duty. Our experiences have not been particularly pleasant, but experience bought by suffering is instructive; it has been so to us, and we value it accordingly. Mr. BULKLEY JOHNSON must know that deeds show what men are, words only what they should be; and he should also try to think that even he is not infallible, and to remember that a man's belief in his own infallibility is a sure road to injustice. In conclusion, to the gentleman who signed the now famous address to the Honourable the Surveyor-General, we say in the words of the Latin orator, *Quam temere in nosmet legem sancimus iniquam*.

Although we have considered it our duty to the public to frequently criticise adversely the public acts and political career of the Honourable the Surveyor-General of this colony, we have never refused to pay a just tribute to Mr. PRIZE's undoubted talents. In a government service which includes men of such tried ability as Dr. STEWART and Mr. Justice RUSSELL, we have not hesitated to publish our honest conviction that Mr. JOHN MCNEIL PRIZE towered head and shoulders above all his peers. As a matter of fact, we have for a long time considered that this accomplished colonial servant's transcendent abilities were wasted on the desert air of such a place as Hongkong, and once suggested in these columns that if by any possible means he could be conveniently translated to the Suez Canal, or some other gigantic undertaking of world-wide interest requiring a genius to direct its destinies, it would be greatly to the benefit not only of the Suez Canal, and the world at large, but also to Hongkong and its community. It is quite possible to have too much genius and ability in a comparatively subordinate position, and while we felt that the vast experience and priceless services of the Surveyor-General should not be altogether lost to the British Government, we were of opinion that a less brilliant schemer and master of modern politics, but a more practical maker and mender of roads, bridges, buildings, sea-walls, waterworks, tramways, harbours of refuge, &c., &c., would answer equally well the requirements of this community. Mr. PRIZE certainly is entitled to great credit for the perseverance, the fertility of resource, the never ceasing watchfulness, the audacity, and, above all, the consummate skill and ability which he displayed in his guerrilla warfare against Governor HENNESSY some two years ago, and no greater monument could be raised in evidence of all these than by simply pointing to the very tangible amount of success which attended the Honourable gentleman's campaign in England. Admitting that the bitterest of PRIZE HENNESSY's many opponents never allowed any inconvenient scruples to interfere with his plan of battle, we cannot avoid acknowledging the cleverness, guile, and the combined talents, influence and position of one of the ablest of modern diplomatists, fairly held his own. And that Mr. PRIZE's hand has in no way lost its cunning is clearly proved by his latest public act.

In a recent issue, we made some reference to certain proceedings illustrating how folly will constantly place itself in the foremost rank to be seen and talked about; we have now to give an instance of how wisdom, or cunning, or diplomacy, stands quietly in the background, and steps in at the right moment to take advantage of folly's blunders. It may be worth while to remark, merely to prevent misunderstanding, that we have no wish to argue that wisdom and cunning are synonymous terms, although they are coupled in the preceding sentence. As GUY RUSSELL puts it, we take cunning for a minister or crooked wisdom; and there is certainly a great difference between a cunning man and a wise man, not only in point of honesty but in point of ability.

When the Honourable FRANCIS BULKLEY JOHNSON used his paramount influence to obtain a sufficient amount of subscriptions among his friends and those dependent on his friendship to pay the legal costs of Mr. PRIZE's recent *private* prosecution of the Editor of the *Hongkong Telegraph*, he must have known—or as a public man, member of the Legislative Council, resident head of the firm of JARDINE, MATHESON and Co., consul for Hawaii and several other countries if we mistake not, and moving spirit in various public institutions such as the China and Luzon Sugar Refineries; he is far more ignorant than we take him to be—that the Hongkong Government could not allow the Surveyor-General to accept one cent from the public for any such purpose. If Mr. BULKLEY JOHNSON was not aware of this, it is perfectly certain that Mr. PRIZE was, and this is the really clever manner in which the Surveyor-General gets himself out of a false position, and makes a virtue of necessity.

Public Works Department, Hongkong, 18th December, 1883.

My dear Sir—I desire to tender my grateful acknowledgments to you, and through yourself to the large number of gentlemen who have been good enough to address me in the terms of the letter which you forwarded to me yesterday.

Conscious that I have never been actuated except by a strict sense of duty in all my official acts during the ten years that I have devoted to the public service of the colony, and that in the administration of the Department with which I have the honor to be connected, I have always endeavored to do the best for the interests of the public, according to my abilities, whatever these may be worth, it has been very gratifying to me to find that so important a portion of my fellow colonists should have given no credence to the imputations of unworthy motives so persistently made by private malice in connection with nearly every act of my official life, and that their confidence in my personal character and in my ability to continue usefully serving the colony, should have remained unshaken. It is a great honor to a Government servant to be the recipient of a public testimonial couched in the language of the one you have been good enough to transmit to me. I am very sensible of that honor, and find it difficult to express adequately my appreciation of the kindly feeling that has prompted this manifestation of good will on the part of so many whose opinions I estimate so highly. I need scarcely add that the document will be valued by me as the pleasantest memorial of my life in China.

Although it is true that in the position I was recently called upon to take I was discharging a public duty, I do not consider that on this account I have any claim upon the public, and I trust therefore that I may not appear ungrateful, or that I may not hurt the susceptibilities of my friends, if I do not avail myself of their most generous proposal to defray the cost of the recent legal proceedings. So practical a proof of the genuineness of their sympathy, though it may not be abused by me, adds none the less to the heavy obligation under which I must always remain to those kind and generous members of the community who have favoured me on this occasion with their confidence and support, and I must once more solicit your good offices to convey to them this expression of my heartfelt thanks. Believe me, my dear Sir, yours very faithfully,

J. M. PRIZE, Surveyor-General.

The Hon. F. Bulkley Johnson, M.L.C.

The great game of life, in politics as in everything else, is like a game at cards; the player who holds the winning hand can afford to laugh at his antagonists. Mr. PRIZE, with every possible advantage on his side, fought out to the bitter end what he, by his own action, made a war to the knife; he fell into the very common mistake of counting his chickens before they were hatched, and made no provision for the stunning reverse which awaited him. Although the verdict of the special jury practically made the acquittal of Mr. FRASER SMITH the conviction of Mr. JOHN MCNEIL PRIZE, and holding as we did the winning cards in our own hands, we have had no desire to press with undue harshness on an opponent who placed his fate in the hands of a jury of his own countrymen, selected by himself, and lost the cost of the die. Even now, in the face of the Surveyor-General's attempt to make himself a martyr in the eyes of the public, we are disposed to pity a beaten adversary, notwithstanding the contemptible expedients he resorts to in what we presume is meant to be his vindication for his recent profitless prosecution. If Mr. PRIZE will ask his learned and accomplished legal friend, JOHN JOSEPH FRANCIS, Esquire, barrister-at-law, &c., &c., &c., that ornament to an honorable profession will inform him that when, in the above letter, he imputed "private malice" to the criticisms of his official acts which have appeared in this journal, he laid himself open to a criminal prosecution or an action at law for libel, which, as a matter of law and justice, must have been decided against him. We desire to be exceptionally lenient to the Honourable gentleman, or we should quote his sworn evidence at the recent trial on this same question of private malice. But we can afford to be generous, and for the present we are disposed to allow Mr. PRIZE plenty of rope.

The Honourable the Surveyor-General, taking his cue from the Honourable the Member for JARDINE'S, wishes it to be assumed it was true, may more positively assert that it was true, that in the recent prosecution for libel, the position he was called upon to take was, in discharge of a public duty. We defy the Honourable the Surveyor-General, we defy the Honourable FRANCIS BULKLEY JOHNSON, we defy each and all of their adherents and supporters, to show what was the duty to the public the Surveyor-General was discharging when he took criminal proceedings to defend his own private character. The Honourable gentleman further desires not to appear ungrateful, or to in any way hurt the susceptibilities of his friends, but as he has no claim on the public on account of having been mulct in heavy damages in discharging a public duty, he cannot avail himself of their most generous proposal to defray the cost of the recent legal proceedings. What does all this actually mean? Humbug, pure and

simple. Mr. J. M. PRIZE knows perfectly well that no servant of Her Majesty's Government would be allowed, under such circumstances, to accept money from members of the community for discharging any public duty, and he would occupy a much better position before the public at the present moment had he frankly explained the true situation, instead of endeavoring to make a virtue out of a necessity. It is, of course, quite possible that Mr. PRIZE's spirit of manliness would have revolted against being made the recipient of Mr. BULKLEY JOHNSON's bountiful consideration—we are purposely adopting offensive expressions—and in view of the dignity of his position we can only regret that he did not in straightforward fashion, whilst declining the favors offered, state that he could not, even if he desired, accept the substantial sum subscribed.

When the Honourable Mr. PRIZE is translated to another and more congenial sphere—as we sincerely hope and have every reason to believe will shortly be the case—he can rest assured that his name and fame will remain green in Hongkong for many years. Besides the famous libel prosecution, the Surveyor-General's name is indelibly associated with too many well known works of magnitude to be easily forgotten. His decided triumph over Governor HENNESSY in London, the wonderful letter on Tramways, our favorite "white elephant" the breakwater, the reclamation of that unsavoury locality Causeway Bay, the magnificent wall in front of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank's property in Garden Road, the removal of the temporary lazarette from Stonecutters' Island to Tytam Tuk and its deplorable results, that splendid monument of engineering skill, the Tytam Water-works, the useful and ornamental road from the Government offices to Heaven knows where, the wonderful improvements made in the colony's imperfect drainage system during his ten years of active service, these and many other great and glorious undertakings will, no doubt, perpetuate Mr. PRIZE's memory for evermore, and they ought also to be the pleasantest memorial of his life in China.

Justice without power is impotent; power without justice is tyrannical. Holding the power in our own hands, we have endeavored to be strictly just; justice alone has placed in our hands the power we hold. We had no wish to engage in further newspaper controversy with our late antagonist; the differences, still unsettled must be finally decided elsewhere. But in the face of Mr. BULKLEY JOHNSON's amusing address and Mr. PRIZE's still more amusing reply, in self defence we were compelled to enter the arena. It is a difficult, after the most careful consideration, to explain what was actually intended by Mr. BULKLEY JOHNSON when he started his address and subscription list; but we are charitably disposed to believe that the Honourable gentleman acted in ignorance, and unthinkingly. By this time, presuming our assumption to be correct, it must have dawned upon Mr. JOHNSON'S intelligence, giving him credit for possessing that commodity, that acting in ignorance and without thinking is very much like a man shooting at a target without taking aim. In this instance, that has been the exact result of this latest so-called public demonstration.

WHATSOEVER differences of opinion may exist as to the success or non-success of Governor BOWEN'S rule in Hongkong up to the present time, it must at least be admitted that His Excellency has strenuously endeavored to be strikingly complacent in public to the representatives of the various interests prominent in the colony, and shown himself, under all circumstances, not above taking well meant advice, as well as being always amenable to reason. And in pursuing what cannot fail to be a generally popular policy, if judiciously managed, Sir GEORGE has acted wisely, and, politically speaking, with sound discretion. Complaisance, like politeness, costs nothing, but is yet of infinite value to a public man. It pleases everybody, prejudices none, adorns will, renders humour agreeable, augments friendship, and when united with thorough independence and a strict sense of justice, becomes a most powerful factor in political as well as social life. Governor BOWEN entered on his public career in Hongkong with the avowed intention of treating on terms of perfect equality all the subjects of Her Majesty within his jurisdiction; he expressly and distinctly stated in the Council Chamber, after taking the oath of office, that he had come to the colony without bias of any kind, and determined to administer the authority placed in his hands with strict impartiality, for the benefit of every race, every creed, and every class in the community. We repeat now what we have frequently stated, that if His Excellency will remain steadfast to the promises he then made, his term of office in this "dot on the ocean" will bear good fruit. But as Sir GEORGE BOWEN always acted up to the principles of strict impartiality between the different races in Hongkong, which he so forcibly enunciated on the eventual occasion alluded to, owing a qualified support to Her Majesty's Government, we are desirous of assisting His Excellency as far as lies in our power, in the fair administration of Hongkong affairs; but we are unable, nor would Sir GEORGE BOWEN wish it to be otherwise, to support anything in the shape of injustice. And our reason for writing this article is to point out to the Governor and the community what we submit is a flagrant act of official injustice.

The question of the re-constituted Legislative Council, is at present one of the most prominent subjects of discussion before the public mind, and naturally a considerable amount of interest is taken in the probable results of what is supposed to be the first attempt at a popular election in the political history of

the colony. Three new members are required, who are to be nominated by the Bench of Justices of the Peace, the Chamber of Commerce, and the leading members of the Chinese community respectively. In our yesterday's issue we republished from the *Gazette* letters from the Colonial Secretary to the Senior Police Magistrate, (as convener of the Bench of Justices) and the Chairman of the Chamber of Commerce, giving instructions as to the mode in which the elections were to be conducted. We regretted being unable to republish similar instructions to the leading Chinese residents. In fact, to speak plainly, we were exceedingly sorry that His Excellency was induced to break faith with the Chinese community, by not allowing them the same privileges he has given to the Bench of Justices and the Chamber of Commerce. The only Chinese representative body in this colony, having any distinctive social or political standing, is the Tung Wah Hospital. This is not only a powerful but a thoroughly representative institution, and unless all we have heard about popular election and no distinction of race and creed is a twaddle and humbug, the domination of the Chinese member should have been left entirely in its hands. Why this has not been done should certainly be publicly explained.

The Chinese member of the Legislative Council should properly represent Chinese interests. He should not be a mere cipher, nominated by the Registrar General, and a few of his Anglo-Chinese admirers, but an independent and capable man; the *bona fide* nominee of the Chinese community. It is reported, with what truth we know not, that the Governor has already selected for the Chinese member's seat, on representations made by the Registrar General—an elderly gentleman named Wong Sang, who is living in retirement in the colony. So far as we can ascertain from searching inquiries made amongst all classes of the native community, Mr. Wong Sang is a very respectable old gentleman, who is generally and deservedly esteemed, but who, on account of his great age and other infirmities, is totally incapable of properly representing in a European legislative assembly the interests of his countrymen. Besides, it is currently reported that Mr. Wong Sang is not desirous of the honorable distinction designed for him, and that he has been badgered into acquiescence by the importunities of certain official intriguers and the Anglo-Chinese gentlemen already mentioned. Mr. Wong Sang, we further see by the *Governor's Gazette*, is going through the laughable farce of being whitewashed—that is naturalised—by a special ordinance. Such an arrangement, as this system of naturalisation cannot be too severely taboured, and we trust that Governor BOWEN, in the interests of the Chinese merchants and community at large, will, without loss of time, do something to make naturalisation dependent on a residential qualification, as is done in other civilized countries; meanwhile it would be eminently satisfactory to know why the Chinese have not been allowed to nominate their representative for the Council, in the same manner as the Bench of Justices and the Chamber of Commerce.

THE RE-CONSTITUTED LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

The following letters, dealing with the question of the nomination by the Bench of Justices of the Peace, and the Chamber of Commerce of candidates for the new seats in the Legislative Council, are published for general information in a special issue of the *Governor's Gazette*, circulated on the night of the 20th instant.

COLONIAL SECRETARY TO SENIOR POLICE MAGISTRATE.

Colonial Secretary's Office, Hongkong, 20th December, 1883.

Sir,—You are already aware that upon the Governor's recommendation, as approved by Her Majesty the Queen, certain changes will be made in the constitution of the Legislative Council, and that for the future one Unofficial Member of that body will, as a general rule, be appointed by the nomination of the Justices of the Peace.

As it is the intention of His Excellency to summon the re-constituted Council to meet for the dispatch of business as soon as Her Majesty's Order giving effect to the reform already approved has been received, it is desirable that the nomination of a Member by the Justices should be made at an early period.

His Excellency is advised that you, as the Senior Police Magistrate, are the proper Officer to convene and preside at a meeting of the Justices for that purpose.

You are, therefore, directed to convene a meeting of the Justices at an early date, and at some convenient place, and to invite them, then and there, to make their choice, and to return to me for submission to His Excellency the name of the Justice nominated.

His Excellency is advised that, in the absence of rules guiding the Justices in a matter of this nature, you should observe in conducting the proceedings the following rules based on Parliamentary practice in England:

1.—The name of every Candidate will be proposed in writing by one Justice, and seconded by another.

2.—No Justice will give more than one vote.

3.—The vote will be by ballot.

4.—The name of every Justice voting will be recorded.

5.—The ballot boxes will be opened, and the votes counted in the presence of the Justices present.

6.—Candidates, as such, are not disqualified from voting.

7.—In case two or more Candidates having the largest number of votes, their names will be submitted to another ballot.

8.—As to any other matters connected with the order of proceedings, you will be guided by the wishes of the majority of the Justices present.

9.—The return should be accompanied by the Governor's determination.

10.—A copy of the notice convening the meeting of the Justices, and of the minutes of the meeting, should be submitted to the Colonial Secretary.

11.—A list of the Justices present at the meeting, and of the Candidates with the names of their proposers and seconders, should be submitted to the Colonial Secretary.

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